Womans Realm

Lady Burdett-Coutts.

Some Unrecorded Episodes of Her Career—The Heir to Her Great Wealth.

While American newspapers have in almost every instance devoted one or two of their crowded columns to sketches of the career of Lady Burdett-Coutts, on the occasion of her death on Sunday last, yet so vast and so manifold was the range of her beneficent activity that numerous interesting episodes of her life were necessarily omitted. It is to these that I purposes to devote a few brief paragraphs.

We have all read of her foundation and endowment of the bishoprics of Cape Town, in South Africa; of Adelaide, in Australia, and of British Columbia, in Canada; of her transformation of some of the worst slums in the poorest sections of London from plague spots into healthy and prosperous districts, and of her most successful championship of the donkeys, which until she espoused their cause were shamefully ill treated by the London costermongers, a class by whom they are almost exclusively employed. By means of annual exhibitions of costers' jackasses and the grant of substantial monetary prizes for those animals showing the most signs of careful and kindly treatment she instituted a new and altogether happier era for the patient long-eared friend of mankind, and won for herself among the coster class the picturesque name of "Our Lady of the Moke." But in none of the obituaries of this marvellous woman, whose sagacious dispensation of her extensive charities covered a period of more than threescore years and ten, can I find any reference to the fact that it is to her that the civilized world is indebted for the suppression of piracy in the China and the East Indian seas. The baroness was justly celebrated as a philanthropist. But I doubt whether there are many who know that her philanthropy ever took the form of exterminating Chinese, Malay and Tongkingese pirates.

Away back in the second and third decade of the reign of Queen Victoria, when steam navigation was in its infancy, piracy played a far more serious role in maritime intercourse with the Far East than people to-day can imagine. In fact, every vessel that had occasion to traverse the Straits of Malacca was compelled to carry guns to repel those fierce buccaneers who were the scourge of the seas of the Far Orient. As the British government did not see its way to devote the necessary ships to dealing with this danger, Lady Burdett-Coutts, at a considerable cost, fitted out an armed naval expedition, for the avowed purpose of hunting the pirates to their lairs and of exterminating them. She placed the expedition under the command of two young naval officers lent to her for the purpose by the Admiralty, namely, Harry Keppel and James Brooke. The expedition proved eminently successful, so much so that the Straits of Malacca are to-day as safe as the British Channel; and, while Harry Keppel returned to civilization, to die two or three years ago as admiral of the fleet and as Father of the English Navy, James Brooke resigned his commission in the navy, and, having become associated with the Sultan of Borneo, eventually became possessed of the independent principality of Sarawak, which occupies a considerable portion of the island of Borneo. Lady Burdett-Coutts played an all-important role in this strange venture of Brooke, supporting him with money, and especially with political influence in England, of which he stood in great need in the earlier days of his Oriental sovereignty, as the authorities at home were disposed to regard with misgiving the attempt of a subject of the British Crown to set himself up as an independent ruler. Thanks to this assistance, the principality of Sarawak has prospered beyond all anticipation, and if to-day Sir Charles Brooke, the nephew and successor of Sir James Brooke, is the monarch of an independent, thriving Oriental state, which is exercising a civilizing influence in those remote latitudes, it is almost wholly owing to the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Nowhere is the name of the baroness held in more grateful regard than in Ireland; and when in 1887 she visited the Emerald Isle she was everywhere received with enthusiasm and rejoicing, while there was not a cabin, no matter how humble, along the coast, from Queenstown to Baltimore, that was not gay with improvised bunting or illuminated at night with impromptu bonfires in her honor. For if that portion of the Hibernian coast, once the most poverty stricken of the entire island, is to-day among the most prosperous, it is entirely owing to the sagacious generosity of the kind hearted old woman who has just gone to her last rest.

It was in the great famine of 1862 that her attention was first drawn to the distress that existed in the Skibbereen districts and the islands off Cape Clear, it is said by Father Leader, the Roman Catholic priest of Rathmore, and by the late Father Davis, of Baltimore, that beautiful little landlocked town in the south of Ireland. Her answer was the dispatch of W. H. Wills, the trusted friend of Charles Dickens, who was her own particular adviser in matters relating to the relief of the poor. He made the misery and the want that prevailed in that unhappy corner of Ireland abundantly clear to the baroness, and she at once established numerous relief stores for the distribution of food and fuel. Several thousands she helped to emigrate and to found new and prosperous homes in Canada; and having ascertained that the natural wealth of the district lay in its fisheries, and that boats and fishing gear were needed for the revival of the almost abandoned industry, she lent, through the Roman Catholic parish priests, and particularly through the late Father Davis, sums amounting to about $500,000. The effect of this assistance on the people was well nigh magical. New boat succeeded new boat, until five years afterward the fishing fleet of Baltimore alone was valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, and the wholesale fish dealers found it to their interest to establish a regular service of steamboats to Baltimore, in order to carry off to the markets of the world the abundant catches. To-day Baltimore is one of the most prosperous towns in Ireland, and it is gratifying to learn that all of the money advanced by the baroness for the purchase of boats and gear was punctually repaid by annual instalments of 10 per cent. Only one man deliberately tried to default, whereupon Father Davis, who acted as her administrator and agent in the matter, "named" the offender from the pulpit. According to the reverend father, "pressure of public opinion"—and we know what that means in Ireland—effectively prevailed upon him to refrain from defaulting a second time. The baroness used to value most highly the letters which Father Davis was wont to write to her, reporting to her his administration of the funds which she had placed at his disposal. They were letters characterized by the insinuating grace, the poetry and the picturesque exaggeration of the Irish peasant, as, for instance, when he wrote that the people "could not sleep at night for the noise that the fish were making in the sea by the cottage doors"; and when he remarked that certain action desired by the baroness of his parishioners had been "entirely voluntary—but backed by the thunders of the Church."

Although the baroness was a pillar of the Church of England, as shown by her endowment of bishoprics in Australia, Canada and South Africa, it will be seen from the above that her philanthropy was in no way restricted to any particular creed. The story I have just told of her relief of the people in the southwest of Ireland through the Roman Catholic parish clergy illustrated her freedom from all narrow religious prejudices, and her name is to this day held in as kindly memory in the Moslem districts of Turkey as it is in the British Isles. For, in the Crimean War, and more especially at the time of the Russian invasion of Turkey in 1876 and 1877, she organized a most elaborate system of ambulances and other services for the relief of the Ottoman wounded and sick, and many is the now grizzled follower of the Prophet, veteran of that cruel war, who owes the preservation of his life to the baroness, upon whom the Sultan lavished, with the approval of his people, every distinction at his disposal on the restoration of peace. It was in connection with the administration of her fund for the relief of the Turkish sick and wounded in the war of thirty years ago that she first became acquainted with the young American whom she married four years afterward. Although born in Brooklyn, of a father who was a native of Plymouth, New England, and of a mother who hailed from Philadelphia, yet both his parents and grandparents had always retained their English citizenship, and consequently there was no necessity for him to secure letters of naturalization when he entered Parliament as the Conservative member for Westminster. His name was William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, and after his marriage he, with the permission of the crown, assumed his wife's name of Burdett-Coutts in addition to his own. In spite of the disparity of years—the baroness was about forty years the senior of her husband—the union proved in every respect a happy one. Mr. Burdett-Coutts devoted himself to the administration of his wife's charities, and on one occasion when a peerage was offered to him he declined it, lest he should impair thereby in any way the prestige of his wife's baronetcy. Lady Burdett-Coutts had been frequently sought in marriage before she gave her hand to the young Brooklynite upon whom she settled an annuity of $250,000 on the day of the wedding, in his own right. Napoleon III, when he was living in London; the Duc d'Aumale, Lord Beaconsfield, and many other conspicuous figures of the nineteenth century are on record as having been among her suitors, and it is doubtful whether any woman ever received so large a number of matrimonial offers as the baroness. In fact, they became a positive nuisance, and in 1847 she was compelled to bring legal proceedings against a lawyer of the name of Richard Dunn, who, according to the terms of the indictment, had for eight years prosecuted her with most unwelcome attentions, with a view to matrimony. Dunn was sent to prison for eighteen months, although there is no doubt that he was, while sane in other matters, perfectly crazed on the subject of Miss Burdett-Coutts, as she was then, and particularly on the subject of her fortune. Nowadays he would be sent to a lunatic asylum, where in reality he belonged. It was on that occasion that her case was presented in court by Henry Hawkins, now the almost nonagenarian Lord Brampton, and it proved the beginning of a warm friendship between them which has lasted until her death, that is to say, for sixty years.

While it may safely be assumed that Lady Burdett-Coutts's widower will be well provided for under the terms of her will and will receive a considerable amount of property in addition to the annuity settled upon him at the time of his marriage, the bulk of the enormous fortune will go to her nephew, Francis B. T. Money-Coutts, son of her elder sister, the late Mrs. Money-Coutts, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety-four, the widow of the Rev. James D. Money. Francis Money-Coutts is a member of the bar, in the neighborhood of sixty years of age and the author of several volumes of poems of a rather religious and mystical bent. He did not stand very high in the good graces of the baroness. This was owing to his mother. The latter got on very well with her younger sister until Lady Burdett-Coutts married, in 1881, a union which the elder of the two old women opposed in the most flatfooted manner, subjecting the baroness to such exceedingly plain speaking concerning the affair that all relations between the two were broken off. In fact, it is not on account of any affection which the baroness entertained for her nephew that he inherits her immense property and her predominant share in Coutts's Bank, but by virtue of the will of Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, whose first husband, Tom Coutts, had left everything that he owned to his widow. The duchess bequeathed this fortune to her stepgranddaughter, Angela Burdett, on the understanding that she should assume the name of Coutts in addition to her own, and that in the event of her death without issue it should go to Angela's elder sister, Clara Burdett, who was likewise unmarried at the time, and to the latter's eldest child, who is Francis B. T. Money-Coutts. It is probable that on succeeding to his aunt's property he will now take steps to establish his claim to the exceedingly ancient and long dormant baronies of Scales, Latimer and Baldesmere, to which he is entitled through his descent on the distaff side of the house from John Neville, Lord of Latimer and Scales. Mrs. Money-Coutts and her sister, the late baroness, were co-heiresses of these baronies, and some astonishment was aroused at the time of the elevation of the younger of the two sisters to the peerage in her own right that she should not have assumed the title of Baroness Latimer or Lady Scales. But, of course, this would have been strenuously opposed by her elder sister and by the latter's son. In cases where peerages fall into abeyance it is usual to permit them to remain dormant until all the co-heiresses save one have died, and then the peerage is only called out of abeyance in the event of the other deceased co-heiresses having left no children. This happens to be now the case with the baronies of Latimer and Scales.

One word more in conclusion. The Coutts Bank, in London, with which the name of the late baroness will be forever connected, enjoys the distinction of having had a larger number of sovereigns as customers, and more nobles as partners, than any other institution of the kind in the world. The first royal customer of the bank was King George II of England, and after him every English monarch in turn has banked there, including Edward VII, as well as five kings and one emperor of France, a German emperor, and his widow, the late Empress Frederick, the present Queen Christina of Spain, and Czar Alexander II, who deposited the money there that he left in trust for his morganatic widow and children. The present partners of the bank consist, since the death of the baroness on Sunday last, of her nephew, Francis Burdett Money-Coutts, whose interests in the concern stand in the name of "the trustees under the will of Harriet, late Duchess of St. Albans," the ex-actress; the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Archibald Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyll, and Sir Edward Antrobus, the owner of Stonehenge. The business was founded in 1692 by a couple of goldsmiths named Middleton and Campbell, who kept a shop near St. Martin's Church, and set up the sign of the Three Crowns in the Strand. The sign has never been changed, and is now known all over the world in connection with its wonderful circular notes, which carry the credit of Coutts to the end of the earth. In 1755 Middleton died, and the surviving goldsmith, George Campbell, took into the firm instead his niece's husband, James Coutts, who, at Campbell's death, became the head of the firm and then invited his brother Thomas to join him. Both brothers were the sons of a scullery maid of the name of Elizabeth Starky, and the late baroness's nephew and heir is therefore the great-great-grandson of this belle of the Kitchen.

EX-ATTACHE.

AT THIRTY. AT FIFTY.
LADY BURDETT-COUTTS AND HOLLY LODGE, HER COUNTRY HOME AT HIGHGATE.

STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

Hardships Foreigners Must Face Described by an American Woman.

"American students flock to the cities of Europe as religiously as the pilgrims to Mecca or Lourdes," writes an American observer from the Old World. "They fill the conservatories and universities, so far as they are admitted, and private teachers make their living from them. They complain that it is 'bitter bread' they earn from the Americans, but the patronage of Americans is a passport to financial success among private pedagogues. The foreign teachers want and need American students more than they can want or need the foreign teachers. To students in all lines Europe undoubtedly offers much that could not be obtained at home, but the question of foreign study is one that has many sides, and the answer is hardly to be found in the enthusiastic reports of those who return.

"In the case of music many misapprehensions exist. In the first place, parents and others fail to consider that musical atmosphere and impulse are valuable only to the student who is fitted and prepared for European culture not only by preparation and study at home, but by the possession of superb health and an income sufficient to enable her to live comfortably during the period of hard work in a trying climate. There are many students in Berlin without means to live properly. A young girl came from a Western city expecting to enter a German family on mutual terms.

"The arrangement did not turn out satisfactorily and the girl was thrown upon her slender income. She took a roommate and then tried by means of getting her own meals to make ends meet. But she was insufficiently fed and unhappy, though she carried it bravely off. But the saddest part of it all was, she was a girl of most mediocre talents, and one asks, Why? Why take the long, expensive voyage? Why cannot our girls find masters at home, spend a certain time each year in one of the musical centres and be as well trained as though they had been in Europe? That is, why cannot the average student do it? And most of the students who go abroad are average.

"A fallacy which it seems wise to dispel is that the big teachers take only advanced or especially talented pupils. Actual experience proves that, up to a certain number, they take all who come and place them under a preparatory teacher, where they remain with the name of being under the master, with perhaps the privilege of a few half-hour lessons in the winter. Moreover, the big teacher is away so much on concert tours that the number of lessons a pupil can receive during the winter is necessarily limited. Many of the pupils of a great Vienna pianist do not have more than one lesson in three months. It seems hardly worth while to go abroad for this. Then, as one student put it, it takes more than a year to get really started with a good master, and it seems hardly worth while to start unless one expects to, and is able to, continue for a couple of years longer. On the other hand, it is said that one lesson with a great master is worth a year's study with any one else.

"The American is acknowledged by the German pedagogues in all lines to be a student par excellence. Her capabilities for work are greatly praised, but she is not fitted either by training or temperament for the treatment which she commonly receives at the hands of foreign teachers. Leschetitzky is a man who has no respect for mediocre talent. He is reported to have thrown himself on a sofa, when a young pupil was playing, in a frenzy of disgust, and, burying his head in the pillows, to have shouted to his wife to 'Take her away! Take her away!' This was considered mild behavior on the part of the master, who might otherwise have treated the unfortunate would-be pupil to a flood of cold-blooded sarcasm. Germans are accustomed to this treatment, but it does not fit in with the American temper. To be sure, the unflattering remarks are generally made up for by the kindest possible treatment afterward, but the sting remains and the work is made doubly heard.

"Inadequacy of preparation is common to most of the American students. Only those who come from the best colleges are fit for work abroad.

"'Of the sixty women in the university this year I should admit about six,' said one of the professors recently. One girl who went to Berlin for university work could not tell what lectures she was taking, and at the end of ten minutes' diligent inquiry her interrogator did not know whether the subject was political economy or literature, so slight was the student's knowledge of German. A music student who went to a popular teacher in Berlin and demanded to see her, though a lesson was in progress, answered in reply to a question as to what she could play, 'Oh, I play sheet music.' The American girl knows what she wants, however, and goes straight for her goal, accomplishing more, comparatively, than the German student, though handicapped by the language and her lack of preparation.

"Again, the difference between the physical conditions of life in a European city and those in America is a serious drawback to the American student. Berlin is the musical Mecca of the world, and also a centre toward which students in many other departments are drawn, and as such it is filled with American students. But living in Berlin is neither cheap nor comfortable. The best that the American girl can get is none too good for her. Most of the rooms are either overheated or underheated. Many work for hours in rooms where the sun never shines. The meals are not at all those to which they have been accustomed.

"The Continental breakfast of coffee and rolls is also in vogue in America; but the heavy 2 o'clock dinner, in which a greasy soup is followed by one or two meat courses, cooked fruit and coffee, does not suit the American appetite. Supper consists of sausages, black bread, cheese, beer or tea. Although there are excellent vegetables in the market, they are served in small quantities, and cabbage is preferred. Even in the best hotels it occupies a prominent place on the menu. Working six to eight hours a day, the student takes about half-time for these meals. She rushes about to concerts and to the opera every night, for this is a part of her education. More than half the time she gets through the evening on a piece of chocolate, and the cold supper described above is taken after she goes home. The unaccustomed food and irregular hours are very serious, and breakdown results from these oftener than from overwork. Nervous breakdowns have come to be very serious of recent years, and many a young girl has been sent home by her physician a nervous wreck.

"There are no students' quarters in Berlin, as in Paris and elsewhere. Their meeting place is the concert hall, the opera house or the conservatory. Among the university students there is an international club which meets weekly. Outside of this there is little or no organized life among them. Many of the students live in what is called the American quarter, in the West End, near the American Woman's Club. Young women cannot live in Berlin as they please. Germany is a land of prejudice and traditions, and it is unwise to ignore them. Pension troubles among students are of frequent occurrence. The intricacies of the German law, which seem to provide for every emergency but that of a foreigner versus a subject, are very subtle. Landladies are quick to seize their opportunities, and the results are often unpleasant or costly."

NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

The Open Hand Club, of Jersey City, celebrated its fifteenth birthday on Friday with a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ulamor Allen. Many of the charter members were present and a large number of guests, for the club is a member of the State Federation and one of the most active and best known of such organizations. The house was elaborately decorated with Christmas wreaths and holly, and the club colors were represented by bowls of yellow and white flowers and by white daisies, roses and hyacinths, tied with yellow. The guests were received by Mrs. Benjamin W. Rowe, president of the club, and Miss Margaret MacLauchlan, chairman of the entertainment committee. There was a programme of music, with a talk by Miss Jennie B. Merrill, supervisor of kindergartens in the public schools of New York, and during the afternoon a cut glass bowl was presented to Mrs. Rowe, the occasion being the crystal anniversary of the club.

The club was organized through the efforts of a public school principal, to relieve the suffering caused by the extremely cold winter of 1892, and has been continued since as a philanthropic, literary and social organization. The membership has always been limited to thirty, in order that the body might not become too large to meet at the homes of the members. The present membership includes Mrs. Ulamor Allen, Mrs. A. W. Barkalew, Mrs. W. Bissell, Miss Anna Boyd, Mrs. C. E. Collard, Mrs. William Eakins, Mrs. T. W. Edwards, Miss Mary Edwards, Mrs. Frederick Frambach, Mrs. R. J. Hillas, Mrs. C. W. Hoolitzell, Mrs. Eugenia Jaques, Miss MacLauchlan, Mrs. G. F. McEwan, Miss Barbara McGown, Miss McNiel, Mrs. C. H. McNiel, Mrs. G. F. Messmer, Mrs. W. A. Owen, Miss Lillian I. Page, Mrs. T. B. Reynolds, Mrs. B. W. Rowe, Mrs. A. H. Sonn, Mrs. George Herman Stueck, Miss Sturdivant, Mrs. H. A. Tappen, Mrs. Edwin Van Houten, Mrs. John Weder and Mrs. C. S. Wright.

The National California Club, of which Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian is president, has arranged an "evening in California" for Tuesday, January 8, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The programme, which will begin at 8:30 o'clock, will include an illustrated lecture on California, with stereopticon views, by Calvin B. Brown, formerly of San Francisco, and musical numbers by Miss Grace Longley, soprano; Mrs. Grace Morel Eddy, contralto; Edwin Lockhart, basso, and Miss Alice Flammer, pianiste.

The affair is in charge of Mrs. M. L. Castle, Mrs. Chester G. Cutter, Mrs. A. G. Beyer and Miss Hazel Whitmore, of the reception committee; Mrs. Charles A. Culver, Mrs. R. P. Wardwell and Mrs. Angelina Grattan, of the sociability committee, and Mrs. George E. Gordon, Mrs. Alexander Delmar and Mrs. Louis W. Butler, of the music committee.

The members of the Post Parliament are looking forward with great interest to their annual "moot parliament," which will be held next Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria. The society will resolve itself into a "district police court" for the occasion, and afterward there will be a reception to the presidents of city clubs.

RECEPTION FOR MISS NUGENT.

Frank Louis Nugent, of Riverside Drive and 88th street, will give a reception and dance at the Hotel Majestic on Wednesday evening, January 9, to introduce his daughter, Miss Florence R. C. Nugent. In the receiving party will be Mrs. Thompson Faulkner, Mrs. William S. Lounsbery, Mrs. Ferris Faulkner and Mrs. Clarence Burns. Mr. Nugent will also be assisted by the Misses Sadie A. Hill, Constance Gates, Lea Martiny, Marie E. Sims, Mollie Swart, Sarah Elder, Ruby Ross, Margaret Yates, Elizabeth Hopwood and Lillie B. Hoops.

The ushers will be Ferris Faulkner, William S. Lounsbery, Frank Lafayette Nugent, John J. Storms, William H. Black, Arthur L. Spradley, Haas W. Lansberg, J. Morgan Jones, Morton Belmont Sultzer, Sidney Mills, William Rutherford Wallace, J. Lawrence Friedmann, Alvin Palmer Alton and John Ferdinand.

Miss Nugent will wear white point d'esprit trimmed with Chantilly lace.

IGNORANCE OF MOTHERS.

A Stumbling Block in Way of Sick Children's Mission.

People who think that all children should be cared for by the state instead of by the ignorant people who happen to be their parents will find plenty of arguments to sustain that position in the last annual report of the sick children's mission, one of the departments of the Children's Aid Society. According to this statement mothers are anything but ideal nurses. Instead of the proverbial mother's devotion to her sick child the report notes the "apathy with which she accepts the statements of the physician, the indifference with which she ignores his instructions as to feeding, or the indolence which tempts her to leave the prescription lying in the corner instead of taking it to the drug store, where she might have it filled at the cost of nothing save the exertion of getting it there." As an example of many similar instances it tells of a mother who complained that the medicine which the doctor had prescribed to cure her child of diarrhœa had not been effective, though as she told her story the child was calmly devouring green pears.

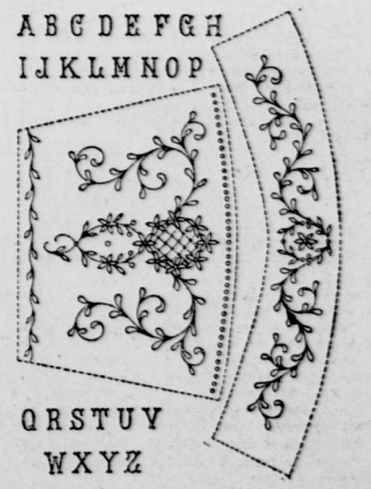
While the main purpose of the mission is to seek out the sick infants and young children of the tenements and give medical and other relief, yet much of its energy has been diverted to the instruction of mothers "who swathe their babies in flannel in dog days and give them tea and coffee or even beer because they want it!" Dr. Conklin, chief of the medical staff, says that a large part of the sickness among the children comes from improper food and overfeeding. "They can be found eating at all hours and of all sorts of things," he says. "Children four and five months old are brought to the table and get the same food as the adult members of the family have, including tea, coffee and beer. Besides, the mothers nurse their babies whenever they cry, whether they need food or not."

Dr. Conklin thinks that as many lives have been sacrificed through the ignorance and indifference of mothers as have been saved through the improvement in the milk supply.

During the last year the mission has treated a much larger number of children than in any recent year of its history. This was due to the fact that the Board of Health withdrew the hot weather force of nurses from the field during July and August. The mission was therefore obliged to enlarge its corps of workers and open additional stations in the Children's Aid Society schools. The total number of children treated was 2,142, and of mothers fifty-eight, and of this number only ten died.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

This cut is a small reproduction of an embroidery pattern 10 by 15 inches. On receipt of 10 cents we will send the large design by mail to any address. The pattern may be transferred to any material for embroidering by simply following the directions given below.



NO. 6—PATTERN OF CUFFS AND COLLAR. FOR 10 CENTS.

These match the shirtwaist front of last week's issue, and should consequently be worked in the style chosen for the front.

The initials are intended for all marking purposes requiring an initial.

Everything shown on the miniature cuts as we print them will appear on the large sheet.

When you have received the full size working pattern noted above, follow these directions:

Lay the material on which the transfer is to be made on a hard, smooth surface. Sponge the material with a damp cloth. The material should be damp, not too wet. Lay the pattern face down on the material and press firmly, rubbing from you with a crumpled handkerchief in the hand. The transfer will be sufficiently plain in a few seconds. Do not let the pattern slip. Each pattern is good for several transfers.

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CUR OFFER AND GUARANTEE.—If your nose is red, or enlarged from venous or arterial congestion, we invite you to visit our office daily for regular applications of NOSALMA. At termination of 10 days, when to your entire satisfaction your nose has been reduced in size and restored to normal color, you simply pay us $50. If you are not satisfied, you pay nothing. We appoint you the sole judge and relinquish all rights of appeal.

Should you prefer we will send an attendant to your address; in that event final payment would be increased to meet the additional expenses assumed by us.

NOSALMA is colorless and positively harmless; no trace of its use is visible, inasmuch as tonic is absorbed by the skin. A treatment occupies only one or two minutes and any one can apply it properly. The immediate improvement after its application is simply marvellous.

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STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

DISCUSSING MUSIC. AN AMERICAN STUDENT.

ROOM IN A PENSION.

BROWN—RODRIGUEZ.

Miss Rita Maria Rodriguez, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Rodriguez, of Maple Terrace, Port Chester, N. Y., was married to Colonel Wilbur C. Brown recently at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, this city. The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer performed the ceremony, which, owing to the illness of the bridegroom's mother, was private. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are spending their honeymoon in the West, and on their return will make their home at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y. Colonel Brown was a member of the staff of the late President McKinley when he was Governor of Ohio.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Weiss, of No. 546 West 149th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele Marie, to Alva Spencer Rhoades, of Topeka, Kan.